GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS. A HARD FIGHT IN HUNTON'S DISTRICT.

HR. ALEXANDER ATTACKS THE VIRGINIAN VIGOR QUELY-CHARLES FOSTER'S TOLEDO NOMINA-

TION-POSTMASTER JAMES, ETC. Mr. Alexander has published a long attack spon Congressman Hunton in Alexandria. He says Mr. Hunton is in sympathy with the District rings, and denies that the latter sent him a challenge. Mr. Hunton has been defeated in one of the primary meetings. Charles Foster has given a final answer in regard to the Toledo nomination. He declines it, preferring to run in his own district. A part of the testimony taken by the Potter Committee is being printed for Democratic campaign use. The rumor in regard to Postmaster James is promptly denied from Washington.

MAKING IT HOT FOR HUNTON. & LONG LETTER ABOUT HIN PRINTED BY MR. ALEX-ANDER-THE MYTHICAL CHALLENGE NEVER MADE-HUNION BEATEN AT A PRIMARY.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, July 22 .- The ancient and sleepy town of Alexandria has been for four days past in such a state of excitement as it has not known since the war, and may not know again for a century. It has actually been the centre of a sensation, the uttermost ripples of which have reached beyond its

The particulars of the controversy between Mr. Columbus Alexander, of this city, and Congressman Hunton, of Virginia, bave already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The only point in the affair which has given it an interest beyond the immediate district in which the canvass of the latter gentleman for reflection is now taking place, lies in the fact that Mr. Hunton, in demanding satisfaction of the kind asually accorded to aggrieved Virginians, was supposed to have challenged Mr. Alexander to fight a The latest feature of the affair is a letter written by Mr. Columbus Alexander to the constituents of Congressman Hanton, and published this afternoon in The Alexandria Gazette, of which paper it fills about two and one-half columns. The document is historical, argumentative, and humorous in places. Nothing that is actually new, and very little that is of any interest, except, perhaps, to the immediate adherents of the principals in the matter, is contained in it. Mr. Alexander declares that he did not decline Mr. Hunton's challenge, and in fact that he did not understand the note he received from Mr. Hunton to be intended as a challenge to mortal combat. He simply thinks Mr. Hunton was attempting to "bulldoze" him.

Mr. Alexander declares that his present object in life is to acquaint Mr. Hunton's constituents with the origin and present state of the whole unpleasant controversy, and he concludes, in Italics, as follows; controversy, and he concludes, in Italics, as follows;
"I assure my friends that I have never been known to be wanted and not found, except on that memorable night when the safe burgiar; in company with that select ring party, called at my house. That I did not respond to that call is due to a kind Providence that kept me and my family fast asleep." Mr Alexander accuses Mr. Hunton of being a friend to all District rings.

triet rings.

It appears by a dispatch from Alexandria to-day that at the mass-meeting at Orange C. H., to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention, a resolution to appoint delegates opposed to Mr. Hunton was adopted by a vote of 1:00 to 129, whereupon Hunton's friends seceded, and the meeting appointed delegates solid for Neale.

MR. TILDEN'S HAND-BOOK. CHOICE EXTRACTS FROM THE TESTIMONY OF AN-DERSON, WEBBER, ETC., TO BE PRINTED FOR

CAMPAIGN USE. WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Democrats are already engaged in compiling a campaign hand-book from the testimony thus far taken by the Potter Committee. It accepts as true the evidence of such witnesses as Anderson and Webber, and considers the case as presented in the Potter resolution to have been made out against the President, Secretary Sherman and Minister Noyes. It also treats abers of the Returning Board and of the Louisi ana Commission as fully convicted of aiding the President in carrying out a conspiracy formed before the election. The intention is to have this hand-book in press by the time the Democratic campaign opens: but as a matter of form, it will be heid until the leading Republican witnesses now summoned to Atlantic City have been examined. The book, however, will appear in the interim between the adjournment at Atlantic City and the expected September session of the full committee at New-Orleans.

MORE RUMORS OF NEW-YORK REMOVALS. AN ABSURD STORY ABOUT POSTMASTER JAMES.

Washington, July 22 .- Of course the story about an intention to remove Postmaster James is absurd. Some of the people who have been deluded by the idea of building up an Administration party in New-York through the use of patronage, may have looked with longing eye on an office which has so many appointments. But no one believes that any person in authority has seriously considered the idea of removal. It is known that Mr. James has for a long time carried out in his department a practical system of Civil Service Reform; appointing new men only to the lowest positions, and then weeding out the incompetent, and gradually promoting the deserving. The removal of such a man in the height of his usefulness and popularity would be too absurd. The rumors on this subject have drawn the attention of politicians, however, to the fact that, after all the talk about Senatorial control of New-York patronage, Senator Conkling was really responsible for but two of the Federal ers in New-York. One of them was the late Naval Officer; the other is the Postmaster.

Mr. James said, yesterday, that he had noth ing to say about the rumor of a change in the Postmaster

rumor as the probable successor of the present Post-master, said yesterday: "Only through this rumor have I heard anything about the probable removal of Postmaster James and my possible appointment to the office. I am not, and never have been, an applicant for any office in the gift of the Federal Administration. My tame was mentioned in connection with the Collector thip, and then with the office of Surveyor of the Fort, and now it has come to the Post Office. I have beet exchanced a word with any of my friends in resset to the Custom House or the Post Office. I have not heard a word against Mr. James's administration of the Post Office. Mr. James and myself are on the best of terms, and I am sorry if this rumor has given him lay uneasines."

CHARLES FOSTER'S CANDIDACY. A PINAL REFUSAL TO RUN IN THE TOLEDO DIS-TRICT-THE REASONS WHICH GOVERN HIM.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) FOSTORIA, Ohio, July 22 .- Charles Foster has decided not to accept the nomination for Congress

which the Republican Convention in the Toledo District

tendered him by acclamation. A committee from the district waited upon him to-day and urged him to accept; but he told them that his wind was fully made up. He had given a great deal of thought to the subject, he said, and had received a great deal of advice from friends in both districts, and had beneladed that his duty is to make the fight in the VIIIth, Vilth did not weigh much with him, although he knew he should have been stigmatized as a carpet-bagger If he had accepted the Toledo nomination, Mr. Foster taid that he believed he could succeed in the VIIth, but be thought that any other prominent Republican could make an equally good canvass; and with a profound feeling of gratitude for the honor done him, he still felt that he ought to stay in his own county and enter the

tonicat in the VIIIth District. Mr. Poster's decision is undoubtedly wire, as far as his own political future and the interests of the Republican Party in the State are concerned. The Viith District is a very bas shape, on account of the disorganization breduced by the Nationals. It is very doubtful whether are Republican can be elected there. Mr. Foster's canvass in the VIIIth is not entirely hopeless, and will in any case put him in excellent shape to run for Governor next year, and to secure the State ticket and the Legisla-ture for the Republicans. For such a contest he is the strongest man in the party.

ANTI-TAMMANY PREPARATIONS.

An executive meeting of the Committee on Enrollment and Primaries of the Democratic Association of New-York County (Anti-Tammany), was held last evening at Irving Hall. Of the committee, which consists of 105, there were present about sixty members. Among them were Justices Callahan and Dinkel, ex-Sen-ator O'Relliy, Warren H. Rose, William P. Mitchell, John Jerolowov, James Daly, Joseph Blumenthal, ex-Senator James Fitzgerald, General Thomas F. Burke and Gilbert O. Thompson. John McCool presided, and James E. Morrison acted as secretary. A sub-committee of three, consisting of James E. Morrison, Josof three, consisting of James E. Morrison, Jos-eph Blumenthal and Charles A. Truax was ap-pointed to prepare an address which shall be reported to the committee at its next meeting. A committee of one from each Assembly district was appointed to devise a plan of curoliment. The meeting had been called for 8 p. m., but at that hour a few men were standing on the steop, and a half dozen were lounging comfortably in the half. The session continued nearly two hours.

WASHINGTON.

EARL OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNSEL FOR THE UNFIED STATES IN THE REVENUE CASES NOT PERFECTLY IN SYMPATHY WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, July 22 .- Mr. Earl, of South Carolina, the special counsel of the United States in the case of the imprisoned revenue officers, will arrive here to-morrow for consultation. This consultation seems necessary, quite as much on account of Earl's evident sympathies against the revenue officers in this case, as from any necessity of advising with him about the proper course for action. Only a short time ago, he wrote a letter to the President, attacking the force of revenue officers with great bitterness, and fully indorsing the false charges which the communities in which they were operating made against them. Subsequently he wrote a letter to the authorities here, retracting a portion of his charges. His sympathnes with the public clamor in his section, however, are regarded as altogether too strong. It is believed that he will return with posttive instructions from the Attorney-General to proceed vigorously to transfer this case beyond the reach of the State authorities.

RAILROAD LANDS.

A DECISION MADE BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ON THE LEGAL STATES OF THE FARMS BOUGHT BY CERTAIN SETTLERS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, July 22.—The charters of several of the Pacific and other railroad companies which have received grants of lands from the Government to aid in building their roads, have contained clauses provided that such of the lands so granted as should remain unsold at the end of three years from the time of the completion of the road should be subject to entry and preëmption under the Homestead laws, at \$1 25 per acre. The Kunsas Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies have each been selling lands of this class everal years past at prices ranging from \$2 50 to \$15 per acre, and the aggregate of such sales has been very great. The questions with regard to the right of the companies to make such sales, and of the remedy which settlers may have in the premises, has been referred to the law officers of the Interior Department, who have rendered a decision upon

The decision involves many collateral questions, which must give rise to extended litigation, but it is understood to be favorable to the settlers who have preëmpted tracts of railroad lands which were granted under the conditions alluded to, and it will fix the status of many thousands of sales which have been made by the several Pacific Railroad Companies after the three years limitation had expired. Among the collateral issues of this decision which must come up for the decision of the courts which must come up for the decision of the courts will be the following: Whether or not the titles conveyed by the railroad companies after the expiration of the limitation are good in law, and what remedy the purchasers may have; and whether or not such purchasers may not have a right of recovery against the roads for the prices they have paid in excess of \$1.25 per acre. Another complication arises from the fact that the Government has continued to patent this land to the railroad companies without question. It is not known to what extent the decision deals with these questions. extent the decision deals with these questions

CEREALS AND FRUITS.

THE CONDITION OF THE CROPS ON JULY 1-PEACHES, GRAPES! AND TOBACCO SHORT-OTHER CROPS ABUNDANT.

WASHINGTON, July 22 .- The following oficial synopsis of erop reports has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture:

Corn-Almost 50,000,000 acres under cultivation; a slight decline from last year. The falling off is in the West. Illinois falls off about 7 per cent, or about 670,000 acres; Wisconsin 4 per cent, or 40,000 acres. Tile-drained lands generally show superior crops. Crops on undrained lands have not recovered from excessive rains. Out of 1,052 counties, 287 report 100, 252 above and 513 below. Very few Western counties are above 100. Texas plants 200,000 acres with corn more than last year. Southern crops are emarkably promising.

Wheat-The crop of Winter wheat gathered is very targe in the Middle States, and in the Ohio Valley it is mexampled in luxuriance. Even in the Northwest the Winter wheat harvest was unusually fine. In the South nditions of growth were unfavorable, and hence the ow figures of that section bring down the general average to 101. Generally good harvest weather is reported, together with an ample supply of efficient, honest labor. The crop was secured in good condition. With reference to Spring wheat, the high condition reported in June is again reported in July in the East, the Northwest and California. The condition of the whole Spring

wheat area taken altogether is 106.

Rye and Barley—The condition is 101. A high condition prevails in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, but in the South, except Alabama and Texas, the

amount grown is inferior.

Outs-All the States 100 or above, except the followng: New-Hampshire, 99; Vermont, 98; Massachusetts, 95; North Carolina, 91; South Carolina, 93; Georgia, Florida, 92; Michigan, 97; Texas, 92; California, 79; Oregon, 80. General average, 101. Tennessee and ebrasks, 112.

Fruit-The growing condition of June, on the whole, was favorable to such crops as had escaped Spring frosts. Apples were 100, or above, in New-England, Florida, Texas, Nebraska and California, The condition ranged from 140 in Vermont to 55 in Delaware. The great peach region around the Chesapeake Bay shows a marked decline from even the low figures of June. In Newcastle County, Del., farmers who expected to gather 10,000 backets did not get 500. Delaware reports the condition to be 17, Maryland 41, and Virginia 63. The coast peach region further north also reports a decline; the South and Southwest nearly average. The northern water-shed of the Ohio shows a high

verage, but the lake region is not so promising average, but he mississippi are in a high condition, especially in Iowa; in California a full average, but in Oregon one-fourth below.

Grapes—The May frosts cut the grape crop below the Grapes—The May frosts cut the grape crop below the first of the conditions of

Grapes—The May frosts cut the grapes of the werage in Fig. more northern States, except where a sackward Spring delayed fruitage till after the frost a the South there are frequent reports of failure of the cappernong, but about half the Southern States report condition above the average, as also do Kansas, Ne

Scuppernong, but about half the Southert States 'soke a condition above the average, as also do Kansas, Nebraska and California.

Tobacco—Low prices cut down the acreage 25 per cent. Nineteen-twentieths of the crop were raised in twelve States, in which the acreage shows the following per cents of 1877; Kentucky, 71; Virginia, 76; Mispouri, 72; Tennessee, 78; Ohio, 90; Maryland, 85; Indiana, 77; North Carolina, 89; Pennsylvania, 90; Connecticut, 98; Illinois, 72; Massachusetts, 100. The condition in these States was as follows: Kenneky, 93; Virginia, 93; Missouri, 101; Tennessee, 89; Ohio, 105; Maryland, 102; Indiana, 92; North Carolina, 94; Pennsylvania, 100; Connecticut, 100; Illinois, 93; Massachusetts, 101.

The above report shows the condition of crops on July 1. Information received since that time indicates very serious damage, from various causes, to the Spring wheat crop of Minnesota, Northern Iowa and Wisconsin.

A dispatch from Milwaukee, Wis., says that from a summary of over 200 reports received by a leading commission firm there, from points in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, during the past three weeks, the damage to the wheat crop by late storms and excessive heat averages 17 per cent in Minnesota.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22, 1878.

A. B. Levissee, one of the electors in Louisians, has been appointed to the position of Revenue Agent, and will probably be assigned to duty in Louisiana. The Treasury has received from National banks, since the notification of last Thursday that silver dollars could be obtained for greenbacks, free of transportation, orders for \$310,000 of silver.

Indian Commissioner Hayt, having returned from his Western trip, resumed his official duties to-day. He reports the Dakota crops as being in a flourishing condition, and says that the Indians he visited appear inclined to be peaceable and friendly.

A telegram was received to-day by the Chief Special Agent of the Post Office Department, announcing the arrest of George Liverrood, local mail agent at Baldwin, Fla., for rifling registered letters. Four hundred and seventy-three dollars, noney order funds, which had been stolen by him from a package, were found on his nercon

The order for dismissal of the suit of Edison against the Western Union Telegraph Company, on the ground of the non-residence of the defendants, was rescinded by Justice MacArthur in the Equity Court, on Saturday. This will place the suit, which is to test the ownership of the patent for the quadruplex telegraph in-strument, on the calendar to be tried on its merits.

TWO GATHERINGS OF OLD SOLDIERS.

A GREAT REUNION AT NEWARK, OHIO. THE PRESIDENT, GENERAL SHERMAN AND 20,000 PEOPLE PRESENT-THE PUBLIC DECORATIONS,

THE SPEAKERS, TOASTS, EIC. COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 22 .- It is estimated that there were at least 20,000 people present at the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion, at Newark, to-

Among the first of the eminent invited guests to arrive was General Sherman, who came from Lancaster, where he had spent Sunday, arriving at Newark at 8 o'clock a. m.

President Hayes arrived from Columbus shortly after 9 o'clock. He was accompanied by Governor Bishop and staff, and the two were escorted by the Governor's Guard and part of the 14th Regiment, Ohio National Guard. Among those who accompanied the President on his trip from Columbus were Attorney-General Devens, A. T. Wikoff, United States Pension Agent; Colonel Milton Barnes, Secretary of State; General Wager Swayne, J. W. Keifer and C. C. Walcutt, of Ohio; and General Hayden, of Indiana. At least, 15,000 people were gathered about the depot to witness the arrival of the Presidential party. The visitors were escorted from the depot to the Lansing House by the Newark Guards and the companies which had come from Columbus. A procession was formed about 12 o'clock and the line of march was taken up for the old fort near Newark, the scene of the reunion. There were twenty-six companies or portions of companies of the Obio National Guard and Veterans, and seven brass bands. The President, General Sherman and other distinguished visitors,

General Sherman and other distinguished visitors, went with the procession in carriages and were repeatedly cheered on the line of march.

The welcoming address at the grounds was made by General Willard Warren. General Keifer, member of Congress from the Springfield District, delivered an oration. A considerable portion of his opening was devoted to an enlogy of General McPherson, to-day being the anniversary of his death. The speaker next referred at length to Ohio's contributions to the war, and her sacrifices, paying tributes to her military and civil heroes. After the address the President, General Sherman and others were introduced to the audience from the stand.

The City of Newark was profusely decorated with flags, evergreens and mottoes of welcome. Among the attractive features was the old war eagle, "Abe," which accompanied a Wisconsin regiment during the war.

A banguet was given to-night at the Lansing Hauses the older General R. C. Woods presided

A banquet was given to-night at the Lansing Iouse at 10 o'clock. General R. C. Woods presided.

The following were the toasts: "Our Country," responded to by General J. A. Garneid.
"The President of the United States," responded to by General J. Warren Kelfer.
"The Governor of Ohio," responded to by Governor R.

M. Bisnop.
"The Army and Navy," responded to by General Sher-

Ewing. "The General Staff," responded to by Colonel L. M. Dayton.
"Our Volunteer Generals," responded to by Judge M.

Force. "The Memory of General McPherson," drunk standing and in silence.
"Our Heroic Dead," responded to by General John A. Logan.
"Onlo in the War," responded to by General Durbin
Ward.
"Onlo in Peace," responded to by General Wager

Swayne.
"Swecthearts and Wives," responded to by Ex-Governor Thomas L. Young.

During the day a member of a Zanesville militia company, name unknown, fell out of a window of the Wilson House and was instantly killed. The President and party leave at midnight for

AT GETTYSBURG.

A RAMBLE OVER THE BATTLE-FIELD UNDER BACH-ELDER'S GUIDANCE. GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 22.-To-day was a day of quiet enjoyment at the camp. During the morning

the Veteraus, escorted by the Ringgold Band, made an excursion over the battle-field under the guidance of Col. Bachelder, who delivered short lectures at the scene of Reynolds's death, Round Top and other points. Dress parade took place at 7 o'clock, when twelve beautiful wreaths were presented to the color-bearers by the ladies of Gettysburg. Tomorrow all will make an excursion to the battlefield of Antietam, returning at night.

A NUMBER OF SMALL FIRES.

CHICAGO, July 22 .- Shortly after midnight a fire broke out in the planing-mill of W. E. Ford & Co., on Sixteenth and Clark-sts., which was totally destroyed. An elevator, empty, owned by Howe & McMullen, of Boston, was also burned; loss, \$8,000. The loss on the planing-mill will be between \$12,000 and \$15,000; insurance, \$8,000. Some freight cars and telegraph poles were also burned, and a few surrounding buildings scorched.

SAYRE, Penn., July 22 .- The Sayre House, the Crowley House, a dwelling and stables were burned here this morning. Loss, \$20,000. The fire originated in the Crowley House, and is supposed to be due to an in-

Toledo, July 22 .- The loss by the fire at Defiance last night will reach \$35 000. Insuran \$28,000, mostly in small amounts in New-York and New-England companies.

THE PALL-BEARERS OF COLONEL VAN BEUREN. Morristown, N. J., July 22.-The following gentlemen will officiate as pall-bearers at the juneral of the late Colonel M. M. Van Beuren, which will take place to-morrow: Wm. Mitchell, David H. Brooks, place to-morrow: wm. Mitchell, David H. Brooks, Colonel Cyrns H. Loutrel, Dr. John Davis, Dr. Wm. B. Middleton, New-York; Mayor Theodore Ayers, Mor-ristown; Chas. S. Pancoast, Philadelphia, and George W. Edge, Jersey City. The pastor of St. Mark's Church, New-York, and the Rev. Samuel Hall, of Morristown, will officiate at the funeral.

NOT YET AT WHITE SULPHUR.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., July 22 .- No session of the Military Commission was held to-day, not half of the members having arrived. A quorum is expected by the trains te-night and in the morning, as the members have telegraphed the chair-man that they are en route here. The thermometer at 6 p. m. stood at 70°.

THREE DAYS AT BOSTON. Boston, July 22.-The Tallapoosa, with Secretary Thompson and his party on board, arrived at the Navy Yard this morning. The party, which numbers about twenty-two persons, will make a three days' stop at this station before visiting the Portsmouth Yard.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. DENVER, Cot., July 22.—Thomas L. O'Connor, an

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22 .- Seventy-three ho are entered for the races beginning here to morrow stated that every horse can trot faster than 2:25. TROY, N. Y., July 22.—The body of a man, supposed to be Homer B. Spencer, of Albany, was found in the Erie Canai at Lock Eighteen, Cohoes, this morning.

POUGHEREFSIE, N. Y., July 22.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of this State, will meet here tomorrow. About 100 delegates have arrived. There will be nearly 400 delegates present.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 22.—Miss Emma Kilham, a daughter of Charles Kilham, of Copenhagen, N. Y.,

ham, a daughter of Charles Kilham, of Copenhagen, N. Y., was drowned yesterday in Brantingham Lake, Lewis County, by the upsetting of a row-boat.

by the upsetting of a row-boat.

Milwauker, Wis., July 22.—On Saturday, C. H. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, established stations at Muskeson, Ludington and Kenocha. He is now in Chicago enlisting crews.

Great Barrington, Mass., July 22.—This morning a boy named Green was met on the road near Camaan by two tramps, who demanded his team. He whipped up the horses and managed to escape, but was shot in the breast by none of the tramps. A party of citizens pursued the tramps, arrested them and took them to Camaan. Green's condition is critical.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

DEBATE TO BEGIN IN ENGLAND NEXT WEEK. THE ORDER OF THE GARTER CONFERRED ON BEA-CONSFIELD - AUSTRIA'S BOSNIAN ARMY - THE

ITALIAN AGITATION. The debate in the English Parliament on Lord Hartington's resolution will be opened next Mon-Lord Beaconsfield has been invested with the Order of the Garter. The provincial journals contain an unconfirmed report that he intends to resign. Austria will send a large force into Bosnia next week. The state of siege in Servia has been raised. The Italian Government has assured Austria that no military demonstration by the Italian agitators will be

> THE LIBERAL CHALLENGE. THE DEBATE TO BEGIN NEXT MONDAY.

LONDON, Monday, July 22, 1878. In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, named Monday, the 29th inst., for the discussion of Lord Hartington's resolution. The Hon. Rundle Edward Plunkett (Conservative Member for West Gloucestershire) will move an amendment to the resolution, expressing confidence in the Ministers.

THE TIMES'S COMMENTS ON THE RESOLUTION. The Times, in a leading editorial article to-day, comments as follows on the resolution presented in the House of Commons, on Friday last, by the Marquis of Hart-

The Liberals cannot be blind to the fact that, with the The Liberals cannot be blind to the fact that, with the exception of a small but noisy faction which clamored for war and brought Turkey to the brink of ruin by the folly of its counsels, the great mass of the people are prepared to give sufficient, if not enthiasastic, assent to the decrees of the Beriin Congress. If rashly encountered, the Government might be tempted to take advantage of that popular favor, and, by a dissolution of Parliament, increase the strength of the majority.

MR. GLADSTONE CRITICISED. In a second article, The Times sharply criticises Mr. Gladstone for assuming the right to arrange the Liberal campaign, which is the business of the partyleaders. "If," it says, "he were bent on completing the ruin of his party, he could scarcely attain that purpose better than by driving them into a contest for which they are at present unprepared."

Referring to Mr. Gladstone's personal authority in the country. The Times says: "The shaken confidence of an entire nation is not to be restored in an instant, nor can it be charmed back by the most brilliant deciamatory effects."

MORE GOSSIP IN THE PROVINCIAL JOURNALS. The London correspondence of the Provincial journals continues to be filled with gossip about an early disso-lution of Parliament, to which is now added a rumor that Lord Beaconsfield intends to retire on his laurels, and that Lord Salisbury will succeed him as Premier and that Lord Saissury was succeed him as French.
The predictions of the dissolution of Parliament and the
retirement of Lord Beaconsfield are probably without
the least foundation, though The Times, in its editorial
article on Mr. Gladstone, evidently intended to warn the
Liberals not to pash the Government too holly. Mr.
Gladstone see ms to wish the Government to dissolve
Parliament, and thinks it their duty to do so.

BEACONSFIELD INVESTED WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter on

Lord Beaconsfield. The investiture took place at Osborne this morning.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley has arrived at Larnaca, Cyprus.

THE ATTACK ON THE ENGLISH MAN-OF-WAR BOAT. Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantino ple, has received information that when the Russian Circassians fired upon the English man-of-war boat near the Guif of Saros on the 17th inst., there was no officer near them; and also that the English sailors who had been arrested were released as soon as they were brought before an officer.

> A WILD PETITION. INY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

LOXDON, Tuesday, July 23, 1878. The Foreign Affairs Association have petitioned Parliament to impeach Lord Beaconsfield for the betrayal of both England and Turkey in the late Con-

> AUSTRIA'S BOSNIAN ARMY. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Monday, July 22, 1878. The advance of the Austrian Army into canin is to begin on July 28. The army consists of 70,000 men and 240 guns. It is to move in three col umus: On the Brod highway to Seragevo, from Novi to Banzaluka, and from Metkowich to Mostar. It com prises the 6th, 20th, 7th, 18th and 28th Divisions of the army, numbering in all 15 regiments of infantry, 10 battalions of rifferen, 1 regiment of dragone, 1 regiment of bussars, 5 battalions of pioneers and 24 battalions of

PRETEXT FOR THE ITALIAN AGITATORS.

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] VIENNA, Monday, July 22, 1878. The Government has received assurances from Rome that the Italian Cabinet are perfectly united in their disapproval of the agitation that is going on in Italy against Austria. They say that the agitators have seized upon the treaty of Berlin merely as a pre-text, and that their real object is merely to make repub-lican capital against the Italian monarchy. While it is thought best to permit the agistators, who are in fact revolutionists, to express themselves freely, the Italian Government will take care to preserve order, and to prevent even an attempt at an armed demonstration against Austria. have seized upon the treaty of Berlin merely as a pre-

PEACE NOTES. THE STATE OF SIEGE RAISED IN SERVIA. BELGRADE, Monday, July 22, 1878.

An ukase has been published abolishing the state of siege and revoking the extraordinary powers vested in the military authorities during the war. Much dissatisfaction with Russia is expressed by the Servians. They accuse Russia of abandoning her allies.

A NEW GERMAN MINISTER TO TURKEY.

LONDON, Monday, July 22, 1878.
It is stated that Count Hatzfeldt is to succeed Prince Henry VII., of Reuss, as German Ambassador at Con-

A Berlin dispatch says an imperial order has been published revoking the prohibition of the export of DISTRESS CAUSED BY THE WAR.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION-A PLAGUE THREATENHO-CHRISTIANS OUTRAGED AND ROBBED BY THE MOSLEMS-A BAID BY KURDS. [FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5 .- Next to the Russian question in importance \$\frac{1}{3}\$ the refugee question. The many refusees have been sent away but others have come in declaring that there is no safety for Moslems in the country districted by Russian supervision. The mesques of \$1.8 sophia and Sultan Ahmed and one other have been emptide of their fever-smitten tenants, but except those of \$1.8 sayaid and Mahomet II., all the other large mesques in the city are still crowded with these mesques in the city are still crowded with these most proportion or wretches, who are dying at the rate of 200 a day. Typhus fever, with measles among the children are the most fatal diseases. Small-pox, which was an epidemic here in February, has lost its force. The pressing importance of the refugee question is listenated by beginning to turn the vast accumulations of the interval of the city of the sin the rapid advance of the hot weather which is already beginning to turn the vast accumulations of the interval of the company of the city of the sin the rapid advance of the nefugee question is increased in the city are still crowded with these in the rapid advance of the nefugee question is large and profitable business the messures taken by the Government store to company has auspended payment. The hot of the city of the standard profits of the late of the city of the standard profits of the late of the city is a company to extracted the city of the question in importance is the refugee question. Many refugees have been sent away but others

go to headquarters and represent their plight. They have been fed hitherto, but as soon as they move, the supply system is dislocated, and they begin to starve. When, at last, they reach their destination, they find every one turning them the cold shoulder. There is no preliminary arrangement for their accommodation or settlement, and there are no foreign benevolent societies which come in and make up for the deficiencies of the Government. So the result is that the last case of the refugees is worse than the first, and that a fever centre transferred from Constantinople is established in some other town. It will be a marvel if a pestilence does not sweep through the whole land this Summer. The whole territory over which troops have passed is putrid, and the shifting of the population is carrying infection to untainted districts, I have just seen some of the English doctors from Erzerum. Typhus was raging in the Russian camp, and among the citizens. The Turkish Army lost 13,000, men mainly by typhus fever before the armistice, and the Russians have lost 20,000 in the vicinity of Erzerum since their arrival there. Among the deaths in the city is that of Miss Nicholson, of Lincoln, Nebraska, a missionary, who has sacrificed her life to relief work among the sick and stary ing poor. It now looks as if Erzerum must be abandoned by all who have strength enough left for

One would expect that the Turkish Government, at a time when its existence is not yet assured by any final settlement of its difficulties, would be circumspect in its treatment of Christians, but we hear daily of incidents which show that the tornado which has swept over the Porte has left it unrepentant. The civil agents of the Christian subjects say that they never have been so abominably treated as now, when men of high rank venture to call them "dog" and worse to their faces. I heard the other day from Brousa of an Armenian jeweler who bought some silverware of a Circassian. Shortly afterward another Circassian claimed the goods and wounded the Armenian in enforcing his claim. The Circassian was then arrested on complaint of the Armenian, who was taken to the hospital. Before the next morning, however, the judge of one of the courts had released the Circassian, on the ground that the plaintiff was not present when the Circassian's friends presented the case, and he had arrested the wounded jeweller because the Circassian had almost proved that the Armenian had stolen the silver. The Armenian appealed to the Governor of the province, who is supreme in such matters, and received for answer information that the courts of Turkey are now independent of control. This Governor is a member of the new Ministry. When the Russians withdrew from the region about Klinous south of Erzerum the Turkish authorities were slow to return, and in the interregnum three thousand Kurds came down from the mountains, and taking the Christian villages in order, swept over the plain. They took all cattle, sheep and horses, grain and portable articles, and destroyed the residue. There was little blood shed, but there was hardly a woman in the region unharmed. Government took no steps until a month later, when letters reached here describing the horrors of that raid. Then the Porte, under pressure, telegraphed the usual order, "Let the guilty be punished," and that ends the matter. At least, no word of punishment has yet come back. The Kurds are Moslems, and it is impossible to prove a Moslem guilty. It is as when the Governor of Zeitoon killed an Armenian, unprovoked, in a public place. The order went from here, "If he is guilty, punish him." But in the year that has clapsed since then, the local authorities have not been able to find any Moslem testmony to his guilt, and they reject the testimony of Christians, so the man is still free. scribing the horrors of that raid. Then the

A BUSINESS SENSATION IN BOSTON.

IRREGULARITIES ON THE PART OF JOHN G. TAPPAN -HE RESIGNS AS TREASURER OF THE BELTING

COMPANY. Boston, July 22 .- At a meeting of the stockholders of the Boston Belting Company, held here to-day, it was stated that the treasurer, John G. Tappan,

had made over to the corporation a large amount of conerty to cover the losses for which he is responsible It was further stated that the amount involved is more than half a million dollars, and also that Tappan, who is seriously ill at Andover, resigned a few days ago, and his successor, E. S. Converse, upon making investiga-tion, found an unexpected condition of the pecuniary affairs of the company, and at once informed the creditors-President Hunt, of the Atlas Bank, and G. A. Alden were appointed a committee to make a thorough investiga

The announcement of these facts this afternoon, especially of Mr. John G. Tappan's resignation as treasurer of the Belting Company, a position he has held since the organization of the corporation, thirty years ago, and the statement that he had used the credit of the company in the interest of private specuwere a surprise in financial circles, where Mr. Tappan was regarded as a man of most exemplary character and unimpeachable integrity. The corporation had a paid-up capital of \$500,000, and its reputation, under Mr. Tappan's management, had become such that its paper was readily discounted, and even sought as among the safest paper offered for disunt. Its capital stock was in shares of \$100 each, and early in the year was sold for \$175 per share; while at the last auction sale it brought \$125 per share. Mr E. S. Converse, the new treasurer, discovered that Mr. Tappan had issued notes to the amount of \$600,000, and was also held for \$28,000 on outside indorsements as treasurer, the proceeds of which have not been received by the company. The total liabilities of the company were \$839,000, the nominal assets \$980,000; notes payable as above stated \$628,000.

Mr. Tappan, to make good the losses to the company, the responsibility for which rests with him, has handed over to the creditors his entire property, of the nominal value of \$1,100,000. In consequence of the condition of

affairs, the company has suspended payment. The company has done a large and profitable business in the manufacture and sale of rubber belting, hose,

THE NATIONAL PARTY. TWO CONVENTIONS TO-DAY. ONE AT SYRACUSE, N. Y., THE OTHER IN OHIO-THE ORIGIN OF THE PARTY-SHUPE AN IRRITA-TION TO THE RURAL NATIONALS. The State Convention of the so-called National party will be held at Syracuse to-day. Four delegations are present from New-York City. There is great feeling against Shupe and his delegation among the rural delegates, and they will probably be excluded. Several men well-known in State politics will be in the Convention. A State Convention will also be held in Ohio to-day. The facts concerning the origin of the party in this State and the feeling toward Mr. Shupe are related by a staff correspondent of THE TRIB-UNE in letters below.

THE NATIONALS AT SYRACUSE. FOUR CONTESTING DELEGATIONS FROM NEW-YORK-SHUPE UNPOPULAR-CANDIDATES AND GOSSIP

ABOUT THE PLATFORM. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SYRACUSE, July 22 .- The State Convention of the National party which is to be held in this city to-morrow will be well attended. Almost every Assembly District in the State is already represented by some delegate or delegates. New-York has sent a superabundance of representatives. The four delegations from that city arrived early to-day, and have since been busily engaged in blackening each others' characters. The country delegates have been greatly worried by the appeals for admission to the convention made by these various delegations and the wish has been frequently expressed that all of them could be excluded. Dislike of Walter H. Shupe, Editor of The Advocate, seems to be general among the country delegates. Mr. Shupe was accused of misrepresenting the platform of the National party in his paper, of overfriendship with Secretary Sherman, and of seeking to get control of the party. Mr. "The" Allen vociferously declared in every hotel corridor that Mr. Shupe was not ambitious, but he was unable to stem the tide of displeasure. Mr. Shupe himself protested to surrounding crowds that he did not seek leadership; that he had not seen Secretary Sherman over three times in eighteen years; and that he should retire from politics as soon as the convention was over. But the country delegates were not much moved by these appeals, and it was generally agreed that Shupe and his delegation of sixty-nine members from New-York should be excluded.

The Creamer delegation from New-York it was also universally agreed ought not to be admitted. The delegation headed by Geo. Blair from New-York was looked upon with general favor, and its members will undoubtedly be all admitted. As the delegation does not represent over half of the Assembly Districts of New-York however, it has been thought best by the rulers of the convention to have the remaining districts represented by some of the members of a fourth delegation which is headed by ex-Judge Joachimsen, and has for its secretary Marcus Hanlon. Perhaps a member or two from the Shupe and Creamer rings may also be permitted to creep into this composite representation of New-York. Mr. Shupe, it was thought, might hold a convention of his own if treated so despitefully. But he says that he shall not strike back even if hit hard, and will quietly submit to the decision of the convention.

The management of the opening of the convention has been confided, by general consent, to John J. Junio, who was the candidate for Secretary of State of the Labor Reform party last Fall. As that party seems to be the only one baving a State organization, it is given the task of amalgamating the varrious political elements that have congregated here.

It was thought at one time during the day that there would be a quarrel between the Workingmen and the Greenbackers. The Greenbackers said privately that they were afraid that if the Workingmen were permitted to write much of the platform it would be given such a Socialistic character that the Republican and Democratic parties would raise the cry of Communism against the Na-The Workingmen, on the oth that the Greenback cry was of no avail with resumption so near. The dissensions were finally quieted. and it was resolved to endeavor to unite the Workingmen and Greenback Clubs in one party and upon one platform. The word "National" was objected to by many of the delegates, they saying that they preferred the name "Greenback-Labor Party."

LEADERS, CANDIDATES, FLAIFORM. There are no contesting delegations outside of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The last named city sent two delegations. The delegates from Chemung County are mostly farmers, but have among their number Jeremiah McGuire, ex-Speaker of the Assembly. He is a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and has the united support of his own delegation and the delegates of surrounding counties.

Gideon J. Tucker, of New-York, who was elected a delegate by the Creamer wing of the National party in New-York, disclaims all title to such an election. He is here seeking the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The other candidates for the same office are W. C. Ruger, of Syracuse, and R. H. Tyler, of Fulton. The delegation from Rockland County is headed

by the present Democratic Assemblyman, James M. Nelson, and also has in its ranks the Democratic District-Attorney of Rockland County, M. M. Dickinson. In the delegation from Tioga County is Wheeler

H. Brislot, ex-State Treasurer, and formerly a member of the Democratic party.

Ex-Judge P. J. Joachimsen, also a former Democrat, is here as a member of one of the New-York delegations. George W. Madox, "Socialist," and member of one New-York delegation, is also here. Among others from New-York are W. A. A. Carsey, James Connolly, Dr. E. P. Miller, John E. Hayes, Richard Stack, Martin Fechtman, P. W. Hand and P. O'Reilly. Ex-Senator Creamer has not yet arrived, or many of the members of his delegation.

The Syracuse House was made the headquarters of the Junio wing of the party, and as soon as that was recognized as the controlling one, the hotel be-came the gathering-place of all the other cliques, All day long in its parlors there went on an animated talk concerning financial questions. The country was spoken of by all as on the verge of ruin, and nothing could save it except the adoption of the financial doctrines put forth by the National party. The Toledo platform was regarded as very weak in one important particular, and that was in allowing interest on Government bonds. No interest at all should be allowed was the general opinion; the National debt ought also to be paid off in green backs, and the National banks should be abolished.

There was little said concerning the platform to be put forth to-morrow, although the majority were agreed that it should be of a more radical nature than that adopted at Toledo.

Candidates were also rarely mentioned. Mr. Carsey, when the possibility of ex Speaker McGuire's momination for Judge of the Court of Appeals was mentioned, said indignantly that he did not come into the National party to vote for a Democrat.

EVENING STUMP-SPEAKING. Late in the evening speeches were made from the

balcony of the Syracuse House, to a large assemblage of workingmen. John J. Jumo introduced the speakers. The first speaker. Alexander Troup, member of the

National Committee of the National party from Connecticut, said that the party had at last attracted the attention of the newspapers of New-York through its rapid growth. If it were well organized it might sweep the State at the Fail elections. Both the older parties are dead, and the National party must not have any connection with them. The National party could capture the hard